FULLGRAFF REARD BREATHLESSLY. There was a minute or two of expectant silence when Kaite left the witness stand. Detective Reilly had entered the room a few minutes before with a broad-shoul wn-bearded man, who took a position near the When Mr. Nicoll called "Mr. Fullgraff" this bearded man pushed his way through the group of ectives and spectators and took the witness stand. He gave his name as Ludolph A. Fullgraff, and his ss as a maker of paper boxes in Fulton-st. gave his testimeny in a low voice, asswered many of the questions by a simple affirmative. He did not betray his nervousness in his voice, but his hands moved restlessly. His long eyelids completely concealed his eyes most of the time, as he looked with careful exactness at the toes of his boots. He told withut apparent concealment the story of the conspiracy to plunder the city, and until Mr. Newcombe began the

ss-examination his testimony proceeded quietly. The Recorder, jury, officials and spectators listened with ost painful attention. Ex-Alderman Wendel, who on the first day of the trial sat beside McQuade, had by this time reached an obscure corner of the court-room and his usually pale face flushed and his expression showed disuiet as he heard the witness tell the plain facts concern the corruption in the Board. Alderman Cleary, in another part of the room, grew redder than ever, and even O'Neil, who is usually one of the most brazen-faced of the Aldermen, became restless and soon left the room. The Recorder and counsel were occasionally obliged to direct the witness to speak louder and those who occupied the rear seats occasionally rose in their anxiety to hear what he said. Fullgraff's only nervous motion was an occasional leaning for a moment on his elbow with his nd stroking his beard.

THE "BOODLE" COMBINATION FORMED. Ir. Nicell put the questions rapidly, referring con-utly to sheets of paper on which Fullgraff's confession

Q.—How long have you been a resident in the City of New-York ! A.—Of New-York and Brooklyn, thirty-eight

.—And how long have you been in business in this munity? A.—Twenty-six years.
—Were you in the same business in 1884, at the same ce in Fullon-st.! A.—Yes, sir.
—When were you first elected Alderman? A.—In Had you before that time held any political office !

—Mr. Fullgraff, you were indicted on the echarge as the defendant! A.—Yes, sir.
—And have you since that time made a statement to District-Attorney! A.—Yes, sir.
—A rull statement! A.—Yes, sir.
—Mr. Fullgraff, was there an informal meeting of abers in May after a meeting of the Board! A.—Yes,

-How many were present! A .- I think there were At what time in the day did they meet? A .- About

O'clock in the afternoon.

Can you fix the date of that meeting more preity A.—No, sir.

Was the defendant present at that meeting † A.— Q—Was the defendant present at that meeting † A.—

set silt.

Q—At that meeting what was said and by whom † A.—

was said that it was necessary to have unity of action
a the part of the majority in case of any important mat
r. The question was asked whether it was to be a po
tical combination. It was said "No," but in reference to

usiness transactions that would come before the Board,

was said that there was not a majority present and it

as necessary that there should be a majority.

Q—Was anything said at that meeting about the next
eeting, when was it to be held and where? A.—Yes, sir.

Q—When you say office, do you mean place of business?

—Yes, sir. At my factory.

Q—Was there such a meeting † A.—Yes, sir.

Q—When was the meeting held? A.—Atter 6 o'clock;

ther the hands had gone home.

Q—Where was the room? A.—Up two flights of stairs

the rear.

Thirteen.

in the rear.

O.—How many Aldermen were present! A.—Thirteen. There was a slight dispute between Mr. Nicoll and Mr. fewcombe at this point, as Mr. Nicoll did not want the names of all those present to be disclosed. Finally the stion was put in this form:

Question was put in this form:

Q.—State the names of some who were present. A.—
DeLacy, Dempsey, McLoughlin, Kenney, Sayles, McCabe,
Jachne, Duffy, McQuade and myself.
Q.—Was this meeting organized ! A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Who was chairman ! A.—Mr. McLoughlin.
Q.—Tell us what was said at that meeting in substance.
A.—At that meeting it was said that if anything came up
we should all vote together except on political matters.
Q.—Do you remember who spoke at that meeting ! A.—DeLacy, Jachne, and I do not remember the others—one
y two more.

-Was thirteen a majority of the Board ! A.—Yes, sir. THE LARGE SUMS OFFERED.

Q .- Was anything said of further meetings 1 A .- Yes. sir; one was to be held at Mr. McLoughlin's house about a week after, in the evening. Q.—Did you have a meeting at Mr. McLoughlin's house

Yes, sir ; about a week after.

Q .- When ! A .- In the evening.

Q.—When I A.—In the evening.
Q.—How many were present I A.—Thirteen.
Mr. Nisoll made another attempt to get the names with
at introducing those of the three men who are in the city and on ball, and General Tracy made a long argument, insisting that the question should be put "who were present?" Mr. Nicoll's comment was: "General Tracy makes a speech on every subject and at every pos sible occasion," and the question was put aside. Mr.

Q.—What was done at that meeting? A.—We organized

man.

Q.—What subject first came up! A.—The question of the Broadway franchise.

Q.—What was said on that subject! A.—That there were other companies that had made application for the franchise—the Cable Company and the Broadway Surface road.

-Who spoke at that time? A .- Jachne, De Lacy and

wo or three others.

Q.—What was said, as near as you can recollect? A.—
one one said that the Cable Company had offered
750,000, of which half was to be in cash and half in

\$750,000, of which half was to be in cash and half in Donds.

Q.—What was said about the Broadway Surface Railroad! A.—It was said that the Broadway Surface road offered \$500,000 in cash.

Q.—What was said as to these propositions, and by whom! A.—I think Jachne said that the Cable Company effered \$750,000, half in cash and half in bonds. De Lacy said that this was not as good, as the bonds were uncertain and the Cable people were rather unreliable. Therefore he thought it would be better to give the franchise to the Broadway Surface Company.

Q.—What next! A.—Then it was decided to accept the Broadway Surface road. Q.—What next † A.—Then it was decided to accept the Broadway Surface road. Q.—Was that declared by vote of all present † A.—Yes,

DIVIDING UP THE BRIBES.

Q.-What was the next question ? A.-As to who should

be intrusted with the money.

Mr. Nicoll-Refresh your recollection. Was there not comething said after the vote was taken as to the amount for each member at that meeting t The witness thought a while, bit his fingers nervously

and then said, "Yes, sir."

Q-What was said about that ! A.-It was said at first

Q.—What was said about that I A.—It was said at hist 225,000 to each member. Somebody made this statement about \$25,000—I don't recollect who. Mr. Jachne said that could not be given because there were others that had to have money and that there were outside expenses, so that they could not make it over \$22,000 each. It was then decided to take \$22,000.

The Recorder—It was decided by vote I A.—Yes, sir, Q.—Did the defendant vote I A.—Yes, sir, Q.—How did he vote I A.—He and all the others voted

Mr. Nicoll—When was the next meeting held at McLough-lin's house! A.—I think after his passage of the bill. Q.—Let me bring your mind to the next meeting. A.— Yes there was another meeting before the passage of the -How many were there present then? A .- Twelve.

Q.—How many were there present then? A.—Twelve. I think there was one absentee.
Q.—Was Mr. McQuade present? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—What was the discussion there about? A.—On the question as to who was to hold the money. Some one suggested—I think that Alderman McCabe suggested—Moloney. Alderman Duffy suggested Keenan.
Q.—What was said as to the respective merits of the men? A.—McCabe said that Moloney was a good man, as he understood the business. But then it was suggested that Moloney could not be trusted with so large an amount. Then Mr. Duffy proposed Mr. Keenan, and some-body—I think DeLacy—said he was a man of responsibility. So the members present came to the conclusion to have Keenan.
Q.—Was it decided by vote? A.—Yes, sir.

have Keenan.

Q—Was it decided by vote I A.—Yes, sir.

Q—Was it decided by vote I A.—It was unanimous.

Q—Was it decided by vote I A.—It was unanimous.

Q—What else was said! A.—It think Alderman De
Lacy said, after Mr. Keenan had been selected to do the
business, that Mr. Keenan would like members to go to
him each by himself and say that it was all right.

Q—Is that all you recollect! A.—Yes, sir, Just now.

Q—Was anything said at that meeting as to how the
franchise should be passed over the veto, if it was
vetoed! A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was said! A.—It was said that if it was necessary to nose it over the veto and so it was necessary to

Q.—What was said? A.—It was said that It it was necessary to pass it over the veto and so it was necessary to have other votes, that that should be left with Moloney, Q.—Were all these meetings before the 6th day of August! A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you rember that on August 18 the Mayor vetoed the resolution? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When was the next meeting of the thirteen held! Shortly after the veto.

Q .- Where! A .- At McLoughlin's.

Q-Where! A.—At sichnighnia s.
Q.—At what hour! A.—In the evening.
Q.—Who were present! A.—The same thirteen.
Q.—Who took the chair! A.—McLoughlin.
Q.—What was said! A.—An arrangement was to be made to pass the bill over the Mayor's veto.
Q.—What was said and by whom! A.—The majority spoke more or less on the subject, especially De Lacy and Jackne.

Jackne.

Q.—What was said! Come, Mr. Fullgaff, let us have it.

[The witness's voice had sunk to a whisper.] A.—The
question came up that more men would have to be got to
pass the bill over the veto; therefore a reduction would
have to be made from \$22,000 to \$20,000.

Q.—That was acquiesced in! A.—Yes, sir; by all.

Q.—On the night of August 29 were you at home! A.—
Ves, sir.

Yes, sir.
Q.—whom did you see on that evening † A.—Moloney, it about 10 o'clock.
Q.—What did he have with him † A.—A call for a special

Q.—You were present at the meeting of August 30 th.—Yes str.
Q.—Was there another meeting of thirteen 1 A.—Yes,

sir.
Q.—When! A.—In the evening. I don't remember when. I think in the fall—in October.
Q.—Where! A.—At McLoughlin's.
Q.—Who were present! A.—I think all the thirteen.
Q.—Including the defendant! A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Now, Mr. Fullsraff, what was disscussed at that meeting! A.—It was said that there had not been any money paid over. I think De Lacy said it was not wise to be too anxions—that we would have it.
Q.—Was any money paid! A.—I was paid some afterward.
Q.—When and by whom! A.—I got \$5,000 from De-

lacy a week of so alter. The makey election.

Q.—You remember that the final vote was on December 5. Were you paid before that \(\frac{1}{4}\).—Yos. sir.

Q.—Did you receive any money afterward \(\frac{1}{4}\).—Yes, sir. I got in all \(\frac{1}{2}\).900.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with this defendant afterward \(\frac{1}{4}\).—Yes, sir: I asked him whether he got the money and he said "all right."

Q.—Where was this conversation \(\frac{1}{4}\).—In the antercom of the Clerk's office.

Q.—When \(\frac{1}{4}\).—After I had received mine. Perhaps five or six days after the vote of December 5.

MR. NEWCOMBE'S SEVERE QUESTIONING. Mr. Nicoll here closed the examination of Fullgraft, and the witness was turned over to the tender mercles of Mr. Newcombe, which turned out to be exceedingly cruel. He brought the witness face to face with repeated avow als of perjury on his part, made him confess to all sorts of false statements before the Senate Committee, and made him so uncomfortable that at recess Fullgraff was in a perspiration, trembled nervously, and declared to his friands: "This is a very hell." Mr. Newcombe uttered some of his questions with a fine effect of scathing rebuke

Q.—The fall of 1883 was the first time that you ran for

The examination ran:

Q.—The fail of 1883 was the first time that you ran for Alderman? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Was it the last time? A.—Yes, sir. I ran in the fall of 1885 and was defeated.
Q.—Have you a family? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—You have been particularly devoted to your family? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—You have been particularly devoted to your family? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—You have been particularly devoted to your family? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Have you tived long in the same neighborhood? A.—Yes, sir. fifteen years.
Mr. Newcombe directed the course of his examination to the testimony given by Fullgraff before the Senate kall-road Committee, which examined into the building of the Broadway road. He inquired why Fulgraff had affirmed at the present time instead of swearing on the Bible, and Fullgraff said that he always did so and had done so before the Senate Committee. One of the questions was misunderstood by the witness and led to a slight scene. Mr. Newcombe asked: "Why did you make a change in the oath?" The witness not understanding the question replied: "From remorse, from being an honorable man to one"—then he flushed and broke down. Mr. Nicoll explained that the question related only to the form of oath. Mr. Newcombe continued.
Q.—You have regard for your cath. A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—You would not deliberately commit perjury under any diremstance? A.—No, sir.
Q.—You remember? A.—No, sir.
Q.—You remember being witness before the Senate Committee in the early part of the year? A.—Yos, sir.
In asking some of the questions that followed Mr. Newcombe's voice fairly trembled with indignation and the witness appeared almost faint until a glass of water was handed to him. It was admitted by the prosecution that the Senate Committee was appointed in pursuance of a resolution and that it met in this city, and then Mr. Newcombe's voice fairly trembled with indignation and the witness appeared almost faint until a glass of water was handed to him. It was admitted by the prosecution that the Senate Committee was appointed in pursuance of a resoluti

Q.—That was untrue, was it! A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—You knew it to be untrue when you said it! A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Then you deliberately committed perjury! A.—I

sume so.

-Don't you know you did! A.—Yes, sir.

-You were not then giving testimony to save yourfrom conviction for bribery! A.—I tried to save The answer was interrupted by Mr. Newcombe, who re peated the question, and Fullgraff said "No, sir." BRINGING UP FORMER TESTIMONY.

The examination as to Fullgraff's testimony before enate Committee continued through a large part of the afternoon. At one point Mr. Newcombe read an answer in which Fullgraph denied that he knew of corruption in the Board of 1884, and then asked :

You said, "There was talk of corruption, but I could not find anything of it." It was not true? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Newcombe leaned far forward and said with emphasis of scorn: "You knew that you were lying when you said it?"

Mr. Nicoll objected in a loud voice and the Recorder on said it !"

Mr. Nicoll objected in a lond voice and the Recorder aid: "You might put it differently (To Mr. Fullgraff)—
fon then knew that what you were saying was untrue!

You then knew that what you were saying was unitried in A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Newcombe—You knew then that you were committing the crime of perjury I. A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Newcombe referred to testimony in which Fullgraff gave reasons for refusing the franchise and asked: Now the state of think that the sale reason was because you -You mean the money of which you have

of this inducement.

The Recorder—You mean the money of which you have spoken! A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Newcombe—Then you suppressed that in your testimony before the Senate Committee! A.—Yes, sir.

When asked why he had made a certain answer to Mr. Niles before the Senate Committee Fullgraph said: "I said so because I thought Mr. Niles ought to know something about "boodle," because he was in the Legalature when "boodle" was flying about pretty thick.

Q.—What did you understand "boodle" to mean! A.—I suppose money dishonestly acquired.

Q.—As a member of the Loard of Aldermen! A.—Yes, str.

Fullgraph said that he continued to adhere to the statement made before the Senate Committee antil he tailsed to the District-Attorney.

Q-Were you not arrested by the District-Attorney for some other crime i. A. [To the Eccorder]—Must I answer! The Recorder-Yes, you must.

The witness-Yes, sir, Q-Was that some other charge of bribery! A.—Yes, i.e., Q-Was that some other charge of bribery!

gir. — In connection with some ofher road t. A.—Yes, sir. Q.—Will you say whether evidence of bribery in connection with another road was presented to you at the time of your arrest t. A.—Yes, sir. Q.—Were you asked to make a statement about the Broadway franchise t. A.—Yes, sir. Q.—Was any promise or inducement held out to you? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—What was that promise or inducement! A.—That I should be protected; that I would not be tried for bribery to resulters before the Board.

as to matters before the Board. HOW FULLGRAFF CAME TO CONFESS Q.—How did you come to make the statement! A.—I was approached by Mr. Martine, Mr. Nicoli and Mr. Byrnes to make a statement about the passage of the Broadway franchise. It was about six weeks ago. I was unde arrest at Police Headquarters. I wanted to go home and

see my family. Mr. Martine at first was unwilling, but see my ramaly. Air. Startine at first was unwiting, but after consultation he consented. I went up home and laid the matter before my family. I waited for my son-in-law to come in and told him about it. He and the others advised me to tell and I made up my mind to do so, and went to Mr. Nicell's rooms with the detective and made

went to Mr. Nicoll's rooms with the detective and made the statement.

Q.—Was any statement shown you made by any one else in regard to the same revelations? A.—Sometbarg was shown that purported to be a statement of Alderman Duffy.

Q.—Was it not your arrest for the second crime that led you to make this statement? A.—No, sir; I wanted to, Q.—I understand that you felt remorse? A.—I do feel remorse. I am humilitated.

Q.—I'm a scornful tone)—Then, I suppose, you have returned that \$18.000? A.—I intend to do it if—Q.—Have you or have you not returned the \$18.000 which you say you have received in violation of your eath? A.—I intend to do it if God lets me live.

Q.—Have you returned the money which you received on that other matter on which you were arrested? A.—I intend to do so. I should have made that restitution long ago if it had not been for others.

Fullgraff stated the amount he received in the other bribery as \$1,000. (This was probably in the Thirty-fourth-st. kailroad matter.) Mr. Newcombe read the official oath which Fullgraff took as an Alderman, and asked:

cial oath which Fullgraft took as an Aderman, and asked:

Q.—Had you forgotten your oath of office when you took that action! A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you had forgotten it, or that you disregarded it? A.—I must have forgotten it or I would not have done as I did.

Mr. Newcombe asked the names of all who were present at the meeting of the thirteen members and Fullgraff added Cleary, O'Ncil and Reilly to the names he had previously given. Reilly was in the court-room at the time and the others had been present in the course of the day.

previously given. Belly was in the court-room at the time and the others had been present in the course of the day.

Mr. Newcombe seon after eliciting that fact gave up the cross-examination and Mr. Nicoli asked some further questions. He made some inquiries about Mr. Newcombe's legal advice to Fullgraff, but nothing was developed in that matter. Referring to the statement made by Fullgraff to the District-Attorney, Mr. Nicoli asked:

Q.—Were you asked to inculpate any member of the Board of Aldermen † A.—No, sir.

Q.—Were you asked to do anything more than to make a full and true statement † A.—No, sir.

Q.—And were you promised immunity from the State † A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And were you promised immunity from the State † A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now why did you then make the statement * A.—This transaction has given me a base and dishonorable name. All the reputation in business and family I have had is all atonce stricken down; but I came to the conclusion that I must tell the truth. (Furning to the jury)—I feel my disgrace terribly, not so much for myself as for my family. And I can tell you it is a terrible thing to go through with for a man who has always had the respect and honor of the community. It is the only way I can make restitution to the citizens for the injury I have done to them, and I beg them to forgive me for what I have done.

Q.—And you intend to make money resituation ! A.—Yes sir, I do.

DUFFY BACKS UP FULLGRAFF.

DUFFY BACKS UP FULLGRAFF. Thomas F. Gilroy, Deputy County Clerk, produced the tabulated statement of the votes for city offices in 1883 and showed that McQuade had a majority of the votes east for Alderman in the XIVth Assembly District. The original certificate of McQuade's election could not be found. His oath of office was also admitted.

Mr. Nicoll then called to a stout man who sat near Clerk

Hail's desk and invited him to take the witness chair. The Hall's desk and invited him to take the witness chair. The new witness was Michael Duffy, who represented the XXIIId Assembly District in the Board of Aldermen of 1884. He is a stout, full-faced, florid man, of apparently slow-moving intellect. He gave his testimony without any signs of compunction, but he had difficulty in finding the proper words and hesitated on that account. He called the combination of thirteen a "combine." He sat back in the chair and spoke in a sufficiently loud voice. His statements were drawn out with some difficulty by Mr. Nicoll, as he forgot important facts until his recollection was refreshed. He began most of his answers with "well." Mr. Nicoll asked:

Q.—What was your occupation! A.—Builder for twenty years.

Q.—Were there other names on it † A.—Yes, sir; and I signed it.
Q.—In consequence of conversation with Moloney what did you do † A.—I went to Captain Twomey's house and from there to my place of business and then to the City [Ball.]

Q.—What offices have you held † A.—Only Alderman three times.

Q.—In May, 1884, was there a meeting of members of the Board after the regular meeting † A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—How many were present! A.—Eight or nine.

after.
Q.—Did you meet the night after, or st some time, at Mr.
Fullgraff's! A.—Yes, sir; between 6 and 7 o'clock.
Q.—In what part of the bunding! A.—Up two flights.
Q.—How many members shally assembled! A.—Thir-

-What was done! A .- Well, there was a talk of making a combine.
Q.—What was the purpose of the combine? A.—Well, it was in reference to the Broadway matter and such mat-

.—Who were present at the meeting ! A.—Cleary, Decy, Dempsey, Fullgraff, Jachne, Kenney, McCabe, Mede, McLouchlin, O'Neil, Retliy, Sayles and myself,—What did they talk about! A.—About forming a bidne and about other meetings.

—Did they hold another meeting! A.—Yes, sir, at McLouchlin's house.

— The McLoughiln's house.

—What was done! A.—There was a motion—I think nde it myself—that Mr. McLaughiln be chairman.

—What was said! A.—Oh, there was talk about railis, the Broadway Railroad and others.

—Was there not a question discussed as to whom the
nehise should be given! A.—I don't think it was at O.—What was the nature of the "combine"!

Q.—What was the hirteen combined. Now what was the Recorder—The thirteen combined. Now what the combination about? A.—To vote together on all railroad matters.

Q.—Was there another meeting? A.—Yes, sir, in about

road matters.

Q.—Was there another meeting! A.—Yes, sir, in about a week.

Q.—What was discussed then! A.—Alderman DeLacy and Alderman Jachne talked as to how much was to be put up. Some one—I think it was Alderman Jachnesaid that the Cable road would put up \$750,000, half in bonds and half in money. The Broadway road would put up \$500,000 in money.

Q.—What argument was there! A.—Some were arguing for the Broadway road and some for the Cable. McLouchiu said that there were too many in the Cable noad; that it would be dangerous. They talked about the Broadway Surface Railroad, and said that was better.

Q.—What was the vote! A.—To side in with the Broadway Surface Railroad.

HOW FAR THE MONEY WOULD GO.

HOW FAR THE MONEY WOULD GO. Q.—Was there anything ever said as to the money A.—Yes, there was something said about \$22,000, and Alderman Jachne said he did not think there was enough

to go around at that rate. Q.-Was that the first proposition ? A.-I believe that one Alderman spoke of \$25,000. But they thought about \$22,000 would go around, because there were some tside expenses. Q.—Was that carried! A.—Yes, sir, they all voted in

it way.

)—Did you have another meeting! A.—Yes, sir, about yeek after. I think Cleary was absent then.

)—What was said about who should hold the money!

—I think McCalee proposed Moloney. I proposed Mr.

Keenan.

Q.—What was said as to this matter! A.—I think Mr. De Lacy said that Moloney could not be trusted with so much money; that he might happen to walk off some time, Mr. De Lacy spoke of Mr. Keenan and said that he was a responsible man, and one that any one could go see.

-How was the decision reached on that point? A.chairman called the names, and they all voted for

Yes, sir.

What was discussed? A.—There was talk that Mr.

been veloed was there another meeting of the Carleean A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What was discussed! A.—There was talk that Mr. Moloney was to get so many more votes to pass it over the veto. It was said that it would cost something. It was talked about that Mr. Moloney was to pick up four or five more votes and pay for them.

Q.—Was there anything said about reducing that \$22,000 to \$20,000 to \$20,000

MIL NEWCOMBE EXHAUSTED

of an hour. Then the Recorder addressing the jury said;

GENTLEMEN: I regret that one of the counsel, Mr. Newcombe, has been suffering to First all day
from sickness I know Mr. Newcombe well,
and I believe it would be a downticht
and the conservament of the should be compelled to go on with
the crosser amination of the last witness. He informs me,
and so done timers I tracy, that the strangement of counsel
was that Mr. Newcombe should confact the cross-ramination,
in alrow having made preparation for it. Physically he is unable to do so and I do not feet that I am justified in compelling
into to enlarge his health by some ring, the cross-ramina-

The Recorder then admonished the jury ence more and hey filed out of the court room. Ex-Aldermen Fullgraff and Duffy were permitted to re-Ex-Aldermen Fullgraff and Duffy were permitted to re-turn to their homes. Ex-Alderman Waite went to the House of Detention in company with Detective Frink. The jurors were allowed to walk about the court room for an hour or two before going to the Aster House. Some of them availed themselves of the Recorder's permission to

HOW THE OTHER "SUSPECTS" FEEL, Alderman O'Neil was in the Aldermen's chamber yester day and for the first time it was noticeable that he was looking haggard and worried. He kept up appearances,

however, but declined to express himself on the situation. along been as emphatic as a man well could be in denying his alleged guilt.

Ex-Alderman Miller, as usual, was "not at home." His brother could do no talking for him.

Ex-Alderman Wendel got enough time to spare from his beer duties at his casino to say that he "knew maddings about Fullgran"s confession. Ex-Alderman Pearson had nothing to say. He has all

Ex Alderman Wendel got enough time to spare from als beer duties at his casine to say that he "knew moddings about Fullgraff's confession."

It is supposed that the other ex-Aldermen knew that Duffy and Fullgraff were going to confess and prepared themselves in a measure for the shock. But despite their efforts to appear as indifferent as usual there was a good deal of nervousness exhibited by all of them who could be found. The good-natured Farley hovered about the court room in an uneasy way at times, oscillating between it and his liquor-store in the Howery, where a number of his friends were gathered to discuss the new turn of affairs. Mr. Farley declined to say anything himself for publication, but announced that he would "be on hand to face the musle when wanted."

It was rumored early in the evening that ex-Alderman Kirk had become alarmed and had gone to join that branch of the Common Council which is supposed to hold continual session in Montreal. Ex-Senator Grady, his counsel, however, said that there was not the shiftest foundation for this report. Mr. Kirk, he added, still found New York good enough for him in spite of the confessions of Fullgraff and Duffy.

Mr. Finck declined to say anything. He has adopted the policy of silence of late in regard to the press and adheres to it rigidly.

The complacent Cleary was evidently worked up over the confessions. He left his home in Pearls. At noon and had not returned there up to a late hour last night. His family could not or would not say where he had gone or when he would return. His assistants at the Equitable Building, of which he is janitor, said that he was there at 6 o'clock last night. They did not know where he could be found, but were certain that he had not left the eity.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ESTIMATES. IR. RANDALL SAYS THEY MUST BE GIVEN IN DE-TAIL-A NEW SUBJECT OF INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (Special).-It may be remembered that the District Commissioners refused to furnish the Treasury Department, as the law requires, with a statement in detail showing where and how they propose to expend the money asked for the purchase of sites and the building of new school houses and for the improvement of streets. The Secretary of the Treasury thereupon declined to approve the District estimates. This controversy was brought to the notice of Chairman Randall of the Appropriation Committee to-day, and with much emphasis he remarked: •

"The Treasury Department is right, and it is not a

question as to whether or not its position shall be ap-proved. The law requires that the estimates shall be submitted in detail and the Commissioners will have to yield, if not

shall be submitted in detail and the Commissioners will have to yield, if not to the Treasury, to Congress. Here is the law," opening the Statutes and pointing to section 3, chapter 180, of the Acts of the Al-Vih Congress, second session. It prescribes that the Commissioners shall submit "a statement showing in detail the work proposed to be undertaken by them during the fiscal year next ensuing and the estimated cost thereof," etc.

"will the Commissioners have to submit new estimates!" the reporter inquired.

"No, sir, but they will be required to send in the details of their estimates. They are not above the law. They are amenable to it and must yield to its requirements."

It is said that the District Commissioners will be asked to explain also how it happened that money heretofore appropriated for a certain avenue in the central part of the city of Washington was expended on a street in a different and remote part of town, while the avenue has remained unimproved. It seems that the Commissioners for a year or two past have furnished a sort of "blanket" statement enumerating perhaps two or three times as many blocks and streets as they could improve and that the money has been expended in their discretion within the limits prescribed. Probably a halt will be called in this matter also. The present Commissioners do not seem to be the sort of officials in whose discretion it is wise to trust too implicitly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19-In the matter of 151 entries made in Humboldt County, California, under the Timber

Land Act, on which patents have been issued, the Sec retary of the Interior has advised suit to vacate said patents. This action is the result of an investigation upon ulently made in the interest of a Scotch corporation, organized for the purpose of obtaining control of all of the valuable red-wood timber lands in that country, and that the foreign corporation was aided in its work by a firm in California and men employed by that firm. The Sec-retary in his letter to the Attorney-General characterizes

the scheme by which the patents were obtained as an extensive conspiracy culminating in a monstrous fraud."

CONGRESSMAN BISCOCK HAS THE FLOOR. Washington, Nov. 19 (Special). -It is pretty certain that whoever may be absent on the first day of the session Congressman Hiscock will be on hand ready to take the floor which he yielded only at the expiration of the last minute of the last session on August 5. That Hisrock had obtained recognition to move to suspend the rules and pass a bill. The next session of Congress will begin on the first Monday in the month and unless he is cut off by an untimely adjournment Mr. Hiscock can get a vote on his bill at the end of a half-hour's debate. The casure which he desires the House to pass is the one providing that all leaf tobacco imported in bales, etc., shall pay a duty of \$1 per pound if bales, etc., shall pay a duty of \$1 per pound if stemmed, and 75 cents per pound if anstemmed for the entire contents of the bale or package. This legislation is urged by leaf tobacco growers throughout the country, on the ground that it is necessary to prevent an evasion of the law now practised under a Treasury decision, by the importers of Sumatra tobacco for cigar wrappers to the detriment of American producers of leaf tobacco. Colonel Morrison is bitterly opposed to the bill and will do his best to defeat it. The friends of the measure are less confident of success than they would be if a vote of two-thirds were not required to suspend the rules.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- M. E. Bell, Supervising Architect of the Treasury in his annual report says that active operations were prosecuted during the year on eighty-one buildings in various parts of the country, varying in ost of construction from \$50,000 to \$2,500,000. The total expenditure during the year upon new buildings nggregated \$2,082,447. The expense of repairs and preservation of public buildings was \$147,754. The expenses of providing heating apparatus was \$101,806. The cost of vaults, safes, locks, etc., was \$51,839, and the care of marine hospitals cost \$18,392, making a total expenditure of \$2,402,239. The Architect again reviews the many defects in the present method of authorizing the many defects in the present method of authorizing the construction of buildings and making appropriations therefor. He says that no bill for the crection of a public building should become a law without first having been approved by the Treasury Department. He renews the recommendation contained in his last annual report for the organization of a "Board of Public Buildings." A computation of the cost to the Government of the plans prepared during the period from July 31, 1885, involving the disbursement of \$41,489,303 for public buildings, makes the cost of plans at 2,9-10 per cent. The usual price paid to architects in private practice is 2½ per cent.

AN ATTEMPT TO GET A NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Secretary of the Novy has determined that all bidders for the construction of the new ships shall be entitled to see, before bidding, the form of the contract. He has within the last week been in consultation with the principal iron hip builders of the country upon this subject, and the changes from former contracts are made with reference to the machinery. The form of contract, as fixed by the for the three large cruisers of 3,700 tons, 4,000 tons, and 4,300 tons, seven, eight, and nine thousand indicated se power respectively. This is nearly twice the power horse power respectively. This is nearly twice the power per ton of displacement calculated for the Roach cruisers. Another important provision has been added to the contract to meet the suggestions made by the contractors that they are compelled to execute plans which are not up to the modern practices, and should not be held responsible therefor for the results. To meet this difficulty the Secretary has inserted a clause by which the contractor is obliged to inform the Department, not after the work is completed and the ship is a failure, but at the start, and while the work is in progress, of the defects claimed to exist in the plans.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 19, 1986. BONDS REDEEMED .- Uncalled three per cent bonds to the amount of \$75,000 were received at the Treasury Department to-day for redemption.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS,-The Postmaster-General to day appointed the following fourth-class postmasters; Franklin Prescott, Arnold, Me.; George H. Higgins, Sandbrook, N. J.; Miss Joanna M. O'Neil, Centennial, Penn., Harry N. Fargo, Gifford, Penn.; A. J. Lougyear, Longyear, N. Y.

informed the Collector of Customs at New-York that the two papers—the entry and the invoice—are in law as well as in fact, two separate and distinct documents, and that unless the entry at the time it is sworn to and filed contains a statement of the correct market value of the merchandise it covers, it cannot be amended thereafter. APPOINTMENTS.-The President to-day appointed Joseph

New-York in a letter to the Treasury Department in regard to alleged delays in the transportation of packages from the wharves of the steamship companies to the public stores submits a suggestion made by the Surveyor that team lighters be substituted for earts in the transfer of packages from Jersey City. Hobsken and Brooklyn. Assistant Secretary Fairchild in reply requests the Collector to confer with the contractors for the public cartage at New York and ascertain whether they are willing and able to make the change as suggested. CUSTOM HOUSE DELAYS.-The Collector of Customs at

ALBANY, Nov. 19 (Special),-The Standard Gas Company of New-York to-day filed with the Secretary of State notice of an increase of its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$10,000,000. It paid \$11,875 taxes on the increase, the largest sum yet paid under the Vedder law.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

The grain markets restorday were builtish throughout and prices closed at the top figures. This column has noted the developing favorable features of the wheat situation and the market begins to show its appreciation of their force. The lack of freight room still limits the export engagements (only 64,000 bushels were taken yesterday), but exporters were of freight room still limits the export engagements only 64,000 bushels were taken yesterday), but exportors were freer buyers of the options. The transactions were large and the market closed strong, with gains of 1 cent for November at 85, 5, for December at 855, and 34 cent for the other months as follows: January 87, 5, February 887, and May 334 cents. Cash wheat was '9.41 cent better. In corn soot lots improved '4 cent, with only 32,000 bushols taken by snippers. The option speculation was insderate, but a strong tone prevailed to the ent, and proces were up at the close 5, for November at 454, and January at 475, 5 for December at 464, and 's cent for May at 504 cents. Cash oats were a tride better and the options, while dult, rose '8.57 cent to 33 s for November, 33 s for December, 344 for January, and 364 cents for May. Only a light export trade was accomplished in lard and the tendency was to a slight casing off. Final prices were as follows: November 86 23, December, \$6 22, Annuary 86 28, February 80 36, March 86 43, April 86 50, M. Scholm, Cash and the years 60 22.

M. Scholm, Bailimers and Boston were as follows: Wheat, Phinaleiphin, Bailimers and Boston were as follows: Wheat, Phinaleiphin, Bailimers and Boston were as follows: Wheat, Phinaleiphin, Bailimers and Boston were as follows: Wheat, 110,28 bushels; corn, 170,494 bushels; costs, 102,910 bushels; total grain, 484,432 bushels, flour, 28,782 barrels, At 123,432 bushels flour, 27,586 barrels.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

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CHIRAGO, Nov. 19 (Special).—The blizzard yesterday helped the wheat market a little to-day. The October option was up to 74% cents simply on the belief which was current that so much wind and snow would stop the Northwestern movement of wheat. At Dainth there were 182 cars, showing that the effect had not begun to be felt at that receiving point yet. There were 42,000 hogs at the yards, but it was expected that the refer of the argunt would fall of a largest work has the price of the product would fall off. January pork, now-ever, opened at \$10 10 and went up immediately to \$10 17 a bul. The thing talked of was, that packers were sellers, a matbut the outsiders could not understand. The general temper of the floor was bullish this morning. The receipts at all the primary parkets were about half of what they were Friday of last week markets were about haif of what they were Friday of last week. The dispatches from Duluth and Minneapolis were as boarish as ever. Duluth reported that the Maintoba road was still relusing to assign cars to wheat shippers on the ground that there were already so many on the track and unloaded. Muneapolis claimed that the Government estimate on the Dagotia and Minneapolis as So,000,000 bushels under the facts. C. W. Brega was a heavy buyer of wheat again, taking yesterday and today several million bushels. Lester's bouse has turned builtsh. Their orders come, it is supposed, from New-York. On the short alternoon board Decomber wheat closed at 74% cente. May corn at 41% cents, and January pork at 510 12%. "Puts" on May corn were 41% cents, and "calls" 41% cents. "Puts" on December wheat were 74% cents, and "calls" 75, cents. Anticipated receipts for "salutiday aggregate 140 cars of wheat, 107 corn and 75 of corn, 80 of oats, and 42,000 head of hogs.

BAVANNAH, Nov. 19.—Turpentine steady at 3314c. Wilmistoron, Nov. 10.—Turpentine quiet at 3314c. CHARLESTON, Nov. 19.—Furpentine quiet at 33c. CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19, 1886.
Yosterday Po-day. Yesterday. To-day. Yesterlay To-lay.

162 2 212 5 mono. 8.00 2.62 9 milwer. 2.00 1.75 Mt. Diablo. 2.50 3.00 milwer. 2.00 1.75 Mt. Diablo. 2.50 3.00 Ms alone. 3.00 2.75 Ms. Diablo. 2.50 3.00 Ms. Diablo. 2.50 3.62 9 3.67 9 Ms. Diablo. 2.50 4.50 Ms. Diablo. 2.50 3.67 9 Ms. Diablo. 2.50 4.50 Ms. Diablo. 2.50 Ms. Diab Names.

Am. Cotton Oil Trust.

At & Pacific
Boston II & E new
Consol Gas Co.
Con Consol Gas Co.
Con Consol
Co C C & I.
Cameron Coal.
C C & Ino Co.
Canada South
Ch. Mil & St Paul.
Chic & Northwestern.
Chic & Northwestern. CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

Boston, Nov. 19, 1886. Yesterday, To-day, Yesterday, To-day, Mo Kana & Pax.

Mannattan El.

Ma StL pref.

Men & Char.

Mo Pacine

airch Cent

Nor & Western oref.

Naw York Central.

N Y Chi & S L.

N Y L. E. & W.

N J Central.

N Y & N K.

Nor Pacific.

N J Southern

Ob Cen Riv div.

Oregon Trans.

Ohio & Miss.

Facific Mail

Phila & Reading.

Peo, Dec & Ev.

Rich & W P.

St Paul & Omaha.

St Louis Ark & Tex.

Virgins Milland.

Texas Pacific.

Western Union.

Wat St L & Pao pff...

Total shares sold. CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE-Nov. 10. THE GENERAL LIST Actual Sales. by's. H'gt. Low't Finat. Hid. Ask'd sold.

| Content | Cont Hale & Norcross. Mono Narajo Oriental & Miller. Robinson In to-day's stock speculation the extreme fancies took early possession of the market and by their erratic flue tuations, and in some instances large and unwarranted advances, dismayed conservative operators. The special and overruling feature of the day was the movement in Richmond and West Point stock; it opened up 11s per cent at 54, and after numerous fluctuations of 2 per cents or more closed at 65. Too little is known of the deal in this stock and of arrangements pending between the Richmond and West Point and Richmond and Danville companies to permit of intelligent comment; all that is known is public property and that much of information has been made offectual a hoisting the Stock Exchange prices of the stocks of each company. But this much is known: The Richmond and Danville has not paid the interest (which is cumulative) on its debenture bonds since April, 1883, and no dividend upon its stock since August, 1892. The capital stock of the Richmond and West Point (\$15,000,000) was issued at 50 per cent-\$7,500,000-and at 65 it is selling at \$9.750,000 subject to a debt of over \$2,250,000, whether that debt remains in the hands of the original holders or is taken up by the new parties in the stock. The debt is not paid, only the creditor is changed. How much of truth or romance there may be in the report that the Richmond and West Poin, has purchased the control of the Richmond and Danville road we are not permitted to go behind the scenes to discover: but if

GOVERNMENT BONDS

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

5,000 ... 94
Long Island
consol 38
3,000 ... 1144
Lehigh & W B con
assented
10,000 ... 111
Mi.e. st Paul 14
C.d. Pac West'n 58
2,000 ... 108 %

M & O 1st deb

LEUM EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Names.

Geo Fac
Hocking Valley...
Lake Shore
Louis & Nashville.
Mo Kan & Fac
Mannattan El...

Total shares sold

Pacific Bank Fourth Nat Bank 25.... 142 Louisiana Con 83 Total sales.

mond and West Point stock would sell as high as 80 by Monday next. The early movement in the stock was a chill to the general speculation, but the impulse to speculate and the confidence in higher prices are so great that later in the day they exerted an influence upon almost everything except the old standards; instead of being leaders, as they were yesterday, they did little more than remain steady. The whole market, however, closed excited at about the best figures of the day.

Government bonds were dull, but firmer is tone. Bids were advanced % for the 4 s and % for the 4 s. The currency 6s generally were easier. Annexed are the closing quotations.

the controlling interest in \$5,000,000 of stock of a road,

which is in default for three years in the payment of its interest has been purchased by the Richmond and West

Point at figures approaching to the supposed market price or any other price, it can have been done only by additions to an already onerous debt. Nevertheless that

common talk of the Street this afternoon was that Richmond and West Point stock would sell as high as 80 by

MINING STOCKS.

FRIDAY, Nov. 19-P. M.

rency 0s generally were easier. Annexed are the closing quotations.

U.S. 4 by 1891, rest. 110 1 110 by U.S. cur 6s 1893. 127 by 110 by U.S. cur 6s 1893. 127 by 110 by U.S. cur 6s 1893. 127 by 127 b

The dealings in railway bonds were well distributed and Louisville & Nash | Nor Pac 2d Coup Trust bond 6s 28,000..... 106 8t L Div 2d St Div 2 general appreciation of the scheme to convert them into a long-guaranteed 4 per cent bond. Eric seconds were steady at 102% Chesapeake and Ohio, series B, were up ½ at 76%, and the entrency 6s were ½ higher at 33%. West shore guaranteed is ruse ½ to 103. Mobile and Ohio first debentares soid up ¼ to 74%, but closed at 74; the seconds were up ½ at 44%, and the thirds soid at 34½ % 35. Ohio Southern incomes were up ½ at 46½. Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo 5s were up ½ at 89½. Shemandoah Valley and Toledo 5s were firm at 98% 97%, and Virginia and Georria gold 5s were firm at 98% 97%, and Virginia Melland incomes ruse 1 per cent to 97. Peoria, Decatur and Evansville incomes soid at 82½, and incomes of Evansville division at 80½ 82. Green Bay, Winona and 8t, Paul theomes were strong at 38%. Wabash firsts, Detroit division, soid at 88% 89. Denver and Rio Gramle Western firsts were up 1 per cent at 41. Oregon short Line 6s

| 1,000| | 204 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,000| | 74 | 20,0

Jan. 1 to Nov. 14. 1,193,045 1,001,098 1,014,217 Number of miles 2,648 2,778 Second week in Nov. \$2.66,153 \$301,059 3,058,346 10,545,070 5ALES AT THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETEO Open High Low Clos Shares

| NEW-YORK CITY AND NORTHERN, | 1883, | 1884, | Differences, | 1885, | 1886, | Differences, | 1886, | Differences, | 1886, | Differences, | 1886, | Differences, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 1886, | 188

"I would not live alway." Sq. not it alsease is to make my life a daily burden. But it need not, good rivend, and will not if you will be wise in time. How many of our loved ones are monidering in the dust who might have been spared for are monidering in the dust who might have been spared for years. The sight lough was unheeded, the many symptoms of disease that forked within were slighted and death cares. It Pietce's "dislen Medical Discovery" cannot recall this dead, though it has snatched numbers from the verge of this grave and will cure consumption in its earlier stages.

Dou't Hawk, Spit. Cough,
suffer dizziness, indigestion, inflammation of the eyes, headache, hashtude, inability to perform mental work and indispasition for bodily labor, and amony and disgust your friends
and acquaintances with your massi twang and offensive
breath and constant efforts to clean your nose and throat,
when Dr. Sage's "Catarria Remedy" will promptly relieve
you of disconsirer and suffering, and your friends of the disgusting and needless inflictions of your loathsome diseases?